

## GREECE'S KING WILL DISSOLVE CHAMBER TO-DAY

New Cabinet Recommends  
Dissolution to Forestall  
Venizelos.

MAY NOT CALL  
NEW ELECTIONS

Liberals Fear King May Seek to  
Manipulate Votes for Next  
Parliament.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Nov. 9.—King Constantine's  
decrees dissolving the Greek Parliament  
is to be published to-morrow.

This decision was arrived at after a  
meeting of the new cabinet to-day, held  
to discuss the terms on which Venizelos  
was willing to grant Premier Skouliadis a vote of confidence. The  
proposals of the ex-premier, involving  
either the elimination of the Minister  
of War or his apology to the Chamber,  
were such that it was felt that they  
could not with dignity be accepted by  
the ministry.

Thus again Greece is torn between  
the monarchist party, aided by the  
King and the strong court influences,  
and the Liberal element, headed by  
ex-premier Venizelos, who has been  
looked upon as the maker of the modern  
kingdom.

The dissolution of the Chamber, con-  
trolled by Venizelos, leaves the Lib-  
erals helpless before the policy of the  
King until the next general election.  
But there is little prospect of a new  
decision by the people very soon. Not  
only is it to the King's interest to  
postpone a vote as long as possible,  
but the calling of new elections would  
involve the demobilization of the army.

Sought to Prevent Demobilization.  
To prevent the exposure of Greece,  
unarmed, in the Balkan turmoil, it was  
that Venizelos consented to accept the  
Zaimis Ministry until the Premier, over  
a small incident, sought to override  
the Liberal leader. Then the Cabinet  
was overthrown, by a vote of 147  
to 114.

The new ministry, headed by M.  
Skouliadis, was pledged to continue the  
same policy of benevolent neutrality  
toward the Allies, and against his con-  
ception of what were the best interests  
of Greece, Venizelos might have ac-  
cepted it, as he did its predecessor.

But Skouliadis made the fatal mis-  
take of including in the Cabinet the  
Minister of War, objectionable to Venizelos  
because of an incident of the war.  
Premier Skouliadis gave the Chamber.

As the question of an apology or the  
removal of the ministry caused the  
question of the Chamber, so the same  
question determined the acceptance of  
the Skouliadis Ministry.

Venizelos Followers in Dismay.  
There is no denying the dismay with  
which the Venizelos supporters look on  
the dissolution of the Chamber. Not  
only does it postpone action by Greece  
for some months—two at least—but  
the nation's whole future may be com-  
promised by a Teuton-Bulgarian vic-  
tory, while the chances of fulfilling the  
national aspirations through the defeat  
of the Central Powers would be lost  
unless Greece were active with the  
Allies.

But, what is an even greater peril,  
it exposes the nation to a look on  
the dissolution of the Chamber. Not  
only does it postpone action by Greece  
for some months—two at least—but  
the nation's whole future may be com-  
promised by a Teuton-Bulgarian vic-  
tory, while the chances of fulfilling the  
national aspirations through the defeat  
of the Central Powers would be lost  
unless Greece were active with the  
Allies.

It has generally been considered  
that a claim for indemnity by the  
owners of the Dacia would be supported  
by the State Department, and the  
requisitioning of the vessel for use by  
the French government, the change of  
name and her destruction would not  
affect the status of such a claim.  
The case now is in the stage of appeal  
from the prize court decision.

The Dacia formerly belonged to the  
Hamburg-American Line. After the  
outbreak of hostilities she was pur-  
chased by Edward N. Breitburg, who  
for Italian ports, is at present, six-  
ty-six miles east of Sabina Bar, and  
has been abandoned, according to wireless  
advice received here to-night from the  
steamer Gulfstream, which is stand-  
ing by.

The seizure was confirmed by a prize  
court, and the cargo was purchased  
through a special appropriation. In  
August the Dacia was sold through the  
prize court, and her new French owner  
renamed her the Yser.

**GULF OIL STEAMER  
AFIRE; CREW RESCUED**

Unmanned Vessel Abandoned 65  
Miles from Sabina Bar.

Galveston, Nov. 9.—An Italian ship,  
loaded with oil from Port Arthur, Tex.,  
changed her registry and name, sixty-  
six miles east of Sabina Bar, and  
has been abandoned, according to wireless  
advice received here to-night from the  
steamer Gulfstream, which is stand-  
ing by.

The crew of the burning vessel has  
been taken off by the tug Russell.  
The fire was reported in No. 3 hold,  
and the name of the ship was not  
given.

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MEN'S	WOMEN'S
Buck - 2.00 2.50 3.50	Buck - 1.50 2.00 2.50
Mocha - 1.75 2.00 2.50	Mocha - 1.50 1.75 2.00
Cape - 1.50 2.00 2.50	Cape - 1.50 1.75 2.00

For the golf course we have four styles: buck, cape, mocha, chamois.

Illustrated catalog sent on request.

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## Britain Seeks Air Mastery; Builds Great Plane Fleet

Feels War Will Be Won by Aviators—Erects Aero Bases  
Throughout Country—Women Aid Men in  
Turning Out Huge Machines.

By GORDON BRUCE.  
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 9.—For the first time  
since the war began newspaper corre-  
spondents have been allowed to inspect  
the great new aviation centres of the  
British army. Escorted by War Office  
officials, we visited to-day several of  
the principal bases in England. The  
only possible conclusion after the trip  
is that Britain has determined on mas-  
tery of the air, as of the sea. Further,  
she is in a fair way to accomplish her  
end, if, indeed, that is not already the  
situation.

The strides made in the last year are  
nothing short of marvellous, and there  
is little doubt that England to-day has  
near completion the most wonderful  
fleet of heavier than air machines in  
existence, not excepting France.

We started early this morning in  
three government automobiles in charge  
of Colonel McCormack. The first base  
visited was Northolt, where a few  
months ago there was nothing but rolling  
vacant land. To-day long lines of  
modern hangars border the great field,  
and there are machine shops for experi-  
ments and repairs. At this point are  
not less than forty of the latest type  
planes, all used in training in the air,  
drawn from the regular army under su-  
pervision of some of the world's most  
famous flyers.

Airmen Get Rigid Training.  
The training is extremely rigid, and  
the men are not considered fit for ser-  
vice until they have had about thirty  
hours of actual instruction in the air,  
something like seven times the length  
of schooling the average American pilot  
receives. If a man cannot show in a  
very short time that he is capable of  
making good he is thrown out of the  
camp without delay. There is no time to  
waste with poor material when first class  
timber is obtainable. At this field  
one large shed is devoted to assembling  
Curtis aeroplanes. The officers who  
give excellent instruction in view of  
the fact that Curtiss had to rise to  
the occasion in great haste. All admit  
the remarkable improvement in Ameri-  
can machines, and are optimistic in re-  
gard to the future industry on the  
other side of the Atlantic.

The next establishment viewed was  
the mammoth works of the Napier Mo-  
tor Car Company, which from the first  
has been building motor lorries for the  
army. The supply of these cars has so  
well kept pace with the demand that  
the great plant has been turned into an  
aeroplane factory. A series of floor  
space have been nicely divided into de-  
partments required by the new busi-  
ness, while new buildings containing  
hundreds of thousands of square feet  
have sprung up like mushrooms.

As I had a first glimpse of the  
women building aeroplanes a truly re-  
markable sight. Here and in other fac-  
tories, as I discovered later, practically  
all wing covering and other fabric work  
are done by girls and women. They take  
as much pleasure in their work as the  
men more quickly than the men.

Preparing for the Zeppelins.  
After leaving the Napier plant the  
party journeyed to the works of the Air-  
craft Company, not far from the Hen-  
driest flying grounds. Six giant build-  
ings take up a place of some forty  
one of eighteen months ago. Every  
nook and corner is utilized for ma-  
chines are turned out in batches of  
twenty and thirty. The company has  
just completed a high speed gun which  
has a remarkable climbing record. It  
is mounted with a gun of the Lewis  
type, which has drawn unstinted praise  
from British authorities and is used  
widely in the front of the line. The  
British has paid the price for lagging  
as will any nation, belittling the im-  
portance of an efficient and powerful air  
fleet for land and sea.

fluenced by attempts to impair their  
friendly relations.  
"Please add," said the Premier, "that  
the new Cabinet accepts as its own  
the declarations of former British  
Ministers regarding the friendly attitude  
of the royal government as to the Al-  
lied troops at Salonica. It is too con-  
scious of the real interests of the coun-  
try, and of what it is doing for the  
which are protecting Greece to swerve  
from this line of conduct."

**KRIVOSHEIN QUILTS  
RUSSIAN MINISTRY**

More Cabinet Changes Rumored—Progressive Element  
Gains in the Duma.

Petrograd, Nov. 9.—Minister of Agri-  
culture Krivoshehin has been relieved of  
his post at his own request. It is an-  
nounced, for "reasons of health." Em-  
peror Nicholas has conferred on him  
the Order of Alexander Nevsky.

A considerable change in party rep-  
resentations in the Imperial Council  
has been made by the elections. Sixty-  
three members were chosen, forty-  
three by the Zemstvos, twelve by the  
nobility and the rest by universities,  
the clergy and various industries.

The campaign resolved itself primar-  
ily into efforts for and against the  
Progressive element, which gained a ma-  
jority in the last Duma. The Progress-  
ives added materially to their strength.  
The number of Conservatives elected  
by the Zemstvos was eleven, compared  
with twenty-nine previously. The Pro-  
gressives won twenty-eight seats from  
the Zemstvos, a gain of fourteen. Pro-  
gressives were elected by the universi-  
ties, and industries. The nobility chose  
four members of the Centre party,  
which is in sympathy with the Progress-  
ive bloc.

The personal influence of A. J. Guch-  
kov, Michael Stokovitch, Prince Gue-  
roultzky and other newly elected  
Progressives gives further strength to  
this group.

There have been many rumors lately  
of impending changes in the Russian  
Cabinet. It was said in August that  
Premier Goremykin would retire as  
Prime Minister and be succeeded by M.  
Krivoshehin.

It was reported from London on Oc-  
tober 31 that the Emperor had ac-  
cepted the resignations of several min-  
isters, including that of M. Krivoshehin.

**CLINGS TO SPEEDING TRAIN**

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
Wilmingon, Del., Nov. 9.—W. H.  
Adams, of Chester, Penn., rode a dozen  
miles clinging to the hand rails of a  
passenger car on a Pennsylvania Rail-  
road express to-day. He had no foot-  
hold, and how he managed to live is  
a mystery. When rescued he was in a  
state of collapse and had a badly  
bruised ankle.

Adams tried to board a moving south-  
bound train, only to find the vestibule  
doors closed. He could not release his  
hold for fear of being killed, and was  
forced to hold on. Finally, when the  
train was running a mile a minute, a  
dining car waiter saw him. The train  
was stopped and Adams was hauled  
aboard.

## Rumania's Sacrifice Ready When Success Is in Sight

Paris, Nov. 9.—Members of the  
Rumanian Parliament who are being  
interviewed by Premier Bratianu to  
obtain their views on the interna-  
tional situation have been told that  
the hypothesis of action against  
Russia need not be considered, says  
the Bucharest correspondent of the  
"Petit Parisien."

"The prohibition of the transit of  
ammunition to Bulgaria," the Prime  
Minister is quoted as having said,  
"proves our sympathy for the En-  
tente. I repudiate any policy which  
expects profits without correspond-  
ing sacrifices, but neither will I  
make sacrifices without the proba-  
bility of success."

## RUSSIAN ATTACKS NEAR RIGA FAIL

Germans Drive Enemy Out  
of Positions West  
of Dvinsk.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Nov. 9.—The Russian of-  
fensive in the Riga district has not  
succeeded in the least. Yesterday at-  
tacks were continued to the west and  
south of the Baltic port and to the  
west of Jacobstadt and before Dvinsk.  
After penetrating a portion of the  
German advance positions west of  
Dvinsk on Sunday night, the Russians  
were driven back by a counter attack  
conducted by the German army.

On the lower Strips, north of Jas-  
lovic, and on the Sty, east of Jar-  
torsk and north of Komarov, Russian  
attacks were repulsed.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.  
The German statement says:  
Army group of Field Marshal von  
Hindenburg: Russian attacks yester-  
day to the west and south of Riga,  
to the west of Jacobstadt and before  
Dvinsk were continued without the  
slightest success. During the night  
of November 8-9 enemy divisions pen-  
etrated a small portion of our advance  
position west of Dvinsk. In a counter-  
attack they were driven back. We  
lost one officer and 275 men.

Army group of Prince Leopold:  
During the night there were engage-  
ments between patrols at several  
points.  
Army group of General von Lin-  
sing: In a successful fight north of  
Komarov, on the Sty, 387 Russians  
were captured.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.  
To-day's Austrian official statement  
says:  
North of Jaslovic, on the lower  
Strips, and east of Jartorsk, on the  
Sty, Russian attacks were re-  
pulsed.

## TO STOP EMIGRATION OF BRITISH SHIRKERS

Government Has Scheme to Pre-  
vent Men Evading Service.

London, Nov. 9.—The British govern-  
ment took to-day its first definite step  
toward preventing emigration of able-  
bodied British subjects who in con-  
siderable numbers have been using this  
means of evading military service.

A new regulation was issued by the  
Home Office requiring subjects of the  
United Kingdom who are nineteen  
years old or more and contemplating  
emigration to apply at the Foreign  
Office for passports. If the passports  
are refused they must hand to the  
officers supervising the embarkation  
the refusal of the Foreign Office to their  
passport application, and their birth  
certificates, with photographs attached.  
Since the refusal of the Home Office  
passports last Saturday carry abroad  
British subjects eligible for military  
service, the Anchor Line and the White  
Star Line have adopted an identical  
course. Other lines are expected to  
follow.

## GREY REITERATES SERB PROMISES

Says Great Britain Has Labored  
to Give Ally All Possi-  
ble Assistance.

London, Nov. 9.—Many questions con-  
cerning the war were propounded in  
the House of Commons to-day, but  
little of the day's oratory, formation  
was brought forth from the govern-  
ment. The Foreign Secretary, Sir Ed-  
ward Grey, made a long statement on  
the political conditions in the Balkans  
and the attitude of Great Britain  
toward Serbia by Great Britain.

The sympathies of King Ferdinand  
of Bulgaria for Germany and Austria,  
the Foreign Secretary said, always had  
been known, and the government had  
been aware as early as April that ne-  
gotiations were in progress between  
Bulgaria and Turkey, under German  
influence.

As to why no military assistance for  
Serbia had been available at the time  
of the opening of the campaign Sir  
Edward declared he was neither will-  
ing nor competent to state. The For-  
eign Secretary made it clear that the  
movements of troops to and from  
Salonica had been dependent on the con-  
sent of Greece.

Serbia was notified on September 24  
of the dispatch of British troops to her  
assistance. The Foreign Secretary in-  
formed the Serbians that Great Britain  
was offering Greece to send forces to  
Salonica to assist her in fulfilling her  
obligations to the Allies. But Britain  
had labored throughout, he said, to  
secure Serbia assistance in her power.  
Circumstances previously suggested to Bul-  
garia were at an end, he declared.

**FRENCH WELL ARMED,  
SAYS NEW MINISTER**

But Much Remains To Be Done,  
Declares M. Thomas.

Paris, Nov. 9.—"Every branch of the  
munitions service has been extended to  
a formidable extent," said Minister of  
Munitions Thomas in an interview  
granted to a Paris newspaper.

"With one of two exceptions, the de-  
mands of the Commander in Chief for  
all kinds of shells now are more than  
covered. The estimates of General  
Jeoffre, who is especially anxious about  
shells for the 155-millimetre guns, have  
been fully met, while his estimates for  
the 105 and 120 millimetre guns have  
been exceeded. The number of shells  
demanded for the '75's varies  
daily, but on the whole they are being  
supplied." "One would be greatly surprised,"  
M. Thomas said, "if the production to-day  
were compared with that of September,  
1914. The same is true in regard to the  
output of rifles, machine guns and ex-  
plosives."

"But however intense the recent ef-  
forts," the Minister of Munitions  
added, "they are not enough to what  
will be necessary. More and still more  
will be wanted. The success of the  
Champagne offensive was due to our  
increased production; but for a com-  
plete and speedy victory, the whole  
effort of the nation will be required."

**BRYAN PAMPHLET BARRED**

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Ram Chan-  
dra, a local Hindu editor, announced to-  
day that a pamphlet which he says is  
made up wholly of translated excerpts  
from W. J. Bryan's "British Rule in  
India" had been barred from the mails  
to India at the request of the British  
government.

The pamphlet is entitled "Angan di  
Gawahi," which is said to be a trans-  
lation of the Bryan title.

## ITALY TO SEND ARMY TO SERBS VIA ALBANIA

Plans to Meet Bulgar Men-  
ace on Adriatic,  
Says Note.

TEUTONS CAPTURE  
7,000 SERBIANS

Also Take Fifty Guns at Kruse-  
vac—Bulgarians Occupy  
Leskovac.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Nov. 9.—That Italy will send  
troops to Albania to aid the Serbs at  
last seems definitely assured from a  
semi-official note published in Rome to-  
day.

Italy's original resolution not to take  
part in the Balkan expedition of the  
Allies has been altered by the over-  
whelming success of the Teuton in-  
vaders. Specifically it is the Austrian  
advance on Montenegro and the Bulgar  
advance on Albania that have caused  
King Victor's government to change its  
policy.

So dangerous to Italian interests  
does Rome see this new attempt to es-  
tablish Austrian supremacy on the  
Straits of Otranto and win a Slav win-  
dow on the Adriatic that, says the  
note, "the mere threat must oblige  
Italy to take appropriate measures to  
frustrate it immediately."

This new promise of participation in  
Serbia's relief tempers in some measure  
the disappointment felt here when  
Italy, despite assurances to Premier  
Viviani and Sir Edward Grey, refused  
to take part in the Salonica expedition.  
It was General Cadorna's contention  
that the best way Italy could aid was to  
begin a general offensive in the Tyrol  
and thus prevent the withdrawal of Aus-  
trian corps to assist von Macken-  
sen.

Austria Not Short of Troops.  
Austria, however, did find troops, not  
only for the invasion and subjugation  
of the greater part of Serbia, but also,  
with that task nearly completed, for  
the clearing of Montenegro from her  
path to the Adriatic and Albania.

So far Montenegro, despite the con-  
centration of an overwhelming force  
of 130,000 men against her, has valiantly  
held her own. Massed attacks to-  
day along the whole Montenegrin front,  
as reported by the Cetinje official com-  
munications, go no further than those  
along the Dvina two weeks ago.

With their Queen a daughter of  
sturdy King Nicholas, Montenegro's  
troops have always appealed particu-  
larly to the Italians, especially as the  
mountain kingdom has served as a  
buffer state to Austrian designs on the  
lower Adriatic littoral. Italian aid now  
will thus fulfill a double object.

The process of consolidating the  
German gains in the Morava valley  
goes on, and Berlin announces to-  
day the clearing of the Serb heights to  
the south of Kraljevo and southwest  
of Krusevac, together with those near  
Gyulic, and the left bank of the  
Morava. The main line of the Orient-  
al railway, it is also announced, is in  
operation between Pirot and Nish,  
while the few remaining miles to the  
north of the capital will be opened  
within a few days.

Krusevac Victory Grows.  
The extent of the Teuton victory at  
Krusevac has grown during the last  
twenty-four hours. More than fifty  
cannon, including ten heavy pieces,  
were captured, while the prisoners  
taken numbered 7,000. The abandon-  
ment of so much territory by the Serbs,  
especially in artillery, in which they  
were already much inferior, is testi-  
mony of the haste with which the re-  
treat has been conducted.

By the seizure of Krusevac, twenty-  
five miles to the south of Nish, the  
Bulgarians have further strengthened  
their hold on the railway to Salonica,  
which French pressure near Veles is  
already trying to pry loose from them.  
And the loss of Krusevac, which is  
now in the invader's hands, together  
with the complete railway system of  
the country. Only Macedonia has  
been saved to King Peter, and this  
largely through the efforts of the  
Allies, who have held the Bulgars in  
check through the menace of an attack  
on their flank.

That the expeditionary force has  
been largely increased, is proved by  
the increased activity along the whole  
front, and the extension of the French  
line in the direction of Veles. Berlin  
newspapers estimate that the troops  
already landed at Salonica number  
300,000 men, but the total is set down  
here at about half that figure.

Reports from General Serrail's head-  
quarters, by way of Athens, represent  
the situation as satisfactory from the  
Allied standpoint. A fresh Bulgarian  
attack against Krivolak with heavy  
forces of infantry and artillery is re-  
ported to have been repulsed, after  
which the French occupied the village  
of Komeva.

On the Anglo-French front north-  
west of Ghevel, the advance of the  
Allies continues, and the Bulgarians  
now occupy only the village of Our-  
mandia in Serb territory. The report  
that the Bulgars have renewed their  
attacks in the region of Prip is denied.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.  
The Berlin War Office to-night gave  
out the following official statement on  
the operations in the Balkan theatre:  
South of Kraljevo and southwest  
of Krusevac the enemy has been driven  
out of his rearguard positions. Our  
troops are continuing the advance.  
The heights near Gyulic, on the  
left bank of the Morava, were  
stormed.

The booty taken at Krusevac was  
increased to about fifty cannon, in-  
cluding ten heavy pieces. The number  
of prisoners was increased to  
7,000.

The army (Bulgarian) of General  
Boydadjieff on the evening of Novem-  
ber 7 had reached the Morava at a  
point northwest of Aleksinac, which  
is to the northwest of Nish. South  
west of Nish, in conjunction with  
other Bulgarian troops advancing  
from the south, this army has taken  
Leskovac.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.  
From Vienna the following official  
statement has been received:  
On the Montenegrin frontier the situation is  
unchanged. One group of Austro-  
Hungarian troops fighting in Serbia  
has occupied Ivanjica and another  
group has ejected the enemy from  
Ivanjica to Kraljevo. The German  
forces have dislodged the enemy from  
an entrenched position south of Kral-  
jevo.

South of Tratinick our battalions  
are engaged in battle. On the sec-  
tor of Kraljevo a German division is

## "Seeing is believing"

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danger is not that we may exaggerate its advan-  
tages, but that the bare truth itself is of such a  
revelatory character as to seem incredible to  
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Coats Blouses Millinery  
and  
*Fashion Sturs*  
In very new effects  
For immediate selection or to Order

advancing southward. The Bulgarians  
have captured Leskovac.

MONTENEGRO OFFICIAL.  
The official statement issued by the  
Montenegrin War Office to-day is as  
follows:  
Important artillery engagements  
along the entire front on  
November 7. The army threw forward  
its infantry in attacks at vari-  
ous points without attaining suc-  
cesses.

French, by Holding Fire,  
Rout Bulgarian Attack

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Milan, Nov. 9 (dispatch to "The Lon-  
don Daily News").—Signor Bassi, spe-  
cial correspondent of the "Stampa,"  
has succeeded in reaching the French  
headquarters at Strumitza and sends  
a thrilling account of the Bulgarian  
attack on the Allied lines on October  
24.

The enemy's intention was to cut the  
railway at Strumitza station. At noon  
he appeared on the hills overlooking  
the station. General Bailloud made  
preparations for the defence by occu-  
pying the heights on the Serbian side  
of the station. The main line was held  
by French infantry and zouaves, with  
Chasseurs d'Afrique as reserves.

General Bailloud's order of the day  
was: "Keep cover, take great care of  
your lives, and don't get yourselves  
killed. The strength of France and utilize it to  
good purpose. If at a certain moment  
it is necessary that you should all be  
killed be assured that I shall let you  
know."

At exactly 2 o'clock the first Bul-  
garian shrapnel burst over the sta-  
tion. The terrain where the action de-  
veloped, between Valantero and Stru-  
mitza station, is rough and stony and  
was made more difficult by incessant  
rainfall.

Across this ground, while the artil-  
lery maintained a heavy fire, the Bul-  
garians advanced to attack, four reg-  
iments strong. They adopted the Ger-  
man method of close formation in a  
tack, led by several parties of bomb  
throwers and Macedonian militia.

The French allowed the enemy to  
advance without replying. When they  
were only a few hundred yards away  
from one end of the French line, there  
burst suddenly a hurricane of bullets.  
The Bulgarian mass of men was moved  
down terribly. The advancing line  
was bent, twisted, and then the French  
"seventy-fives" entered into action,  
sending out a storm of shells with un-  
interrupted fury, while at the same  
time machine guns were crackling in  
terrible battle concert.

The Bulgarian advance was immedi-  
ately arrested. The artillery and mi-  
trailleuses continued pounding the  
enemy just as it was seen that the  
impetus of the attack was broken.

The French did not let the opportu-  
nity slip. Passing at once from the  
defensive to the offensive, a general  
advance was ordered all along the line.  
The French legion and the two battal-  
ions rushed enthusiastically on the  
enemy with bayonets. The Bulgarians  
were chased out of the trenches and  
pursued up the mountain slope. They  
were obliged to abandon dead and  
wounded, with arms and munitions,  
including two guns which could not be  
removed because they had been dam-  
aged by French fire.

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